

P21866.P01

Form PTO-1390

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

P21866

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR
1.5)

10/019304

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/KR00/00760 ✓

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

13 July 2000 ✓

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

13 July 1999 ✓

TITLE OF INVENTION

3-DIMENSIONAL IMAGING SCREEN FOR MULTI-VIEWER ✓

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Jung Young SON, Vadim V. Smirnov and Hyuk Soo LEE ✓

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information.

1. ☒ This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to promptly begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)).
4. ☒ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☒ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(2)).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
"EXECUTED"
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 16 below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ Assignee: KOREA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY of Seoul, Republic of KOREA
12. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
13. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
14. ☒ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☒ Figure of Drawing to be published 7a
18. ☒ Other items or information:
 - Verified Declaration Claiming Small Entity Status Under 37 C.F.R. 1.9(f) and 1.27(d)
 - Form PCT/IB/308
 - Form PCT/IB/301
 - Form PCT/IB/332
 - Form PCT/ISA/220
 - Form PCT/ISA/210
 - Form PCT/IPEA/408
 - Form PCT/IB/304
 - Form PCT/IB/306
 - International Application as published
 - International Application as published (cover sheet)
 - Claim of Priority

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

10/019304

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/KR00/00760

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

P21866

19. ☒ The following fees are submitted:

CALCULATIONS

PTO USE ONLY

Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):

Search report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO. \$ 890.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482). \$ 710.00

No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)). \$ 740.00

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. \$1,040.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4). \$ 100.00

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =

\$1,040.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☒ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

\$ 0.00

Claims

Number Filed

Number Extra

RATE

\$

Total Claims 15 - 20 =

0

X \$18.00

\$ 0.00

Independent Claims 1 - 3 =

0

X \$84.00

\$ 0.00

Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)

+ \$280.00

\$ 0.00

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =

\$1,040.00

☒ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.

\$ 520.00

SUBTOTAL =

\$ 520.00

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).

+

0.00

Extension of Time fee in the amount of \$

0.00

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =

\$ 520.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property

+

\$ 40.00

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =

\$ 560.00

Amount to be refunded

\$

Charged

\$


a. ☒ A check in the amount of 560.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. in the amount of \$ to cover the above fees.c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0089.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO CUSTOMER NO. 7055
AT THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF:GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.
1941 Roland Clarke Place
Reston, VA 20191
(703) 716-1191

07055

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE


 SIGNATURE
 Bruce H. Bernstein
 NAME

 29,027
 REGISTRATION NUMBER

P21866.A01

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Jung Young SON et al.

Serial No : Not Yet Assigned

Filed : Concurrently Herewith

For : 3-DIMENTIONAL IMAGING SCREEN FOR MULTI-VIEWER

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENTCommissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to calculation of the filing fees and the examination of the above-identified patent application on the merits, the Examiner is respectfully requested to amend the claims as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claim 13 as follows (a marked-up copy of the claim amendments is provided as an attachment to this Amendment):

13. (Amended-Clean Text) A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 1, wherein a thickness of the prism panel is constant or the thickness of the prism panel is decreased or increased in a constant ratio to a width or height direction.


P21866.A01

REMARKS

By the above amendment, claim 13 has been amended to delete multiple dependency.

If there should be any questions, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned
at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,
Jung Young SON et al.


Bruce H. Bernstein
Reg. No. 29,027

Reg. No. 33,329

January 7, 2002
GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.
1941 Roland Clarke Place
Reston, VA 20191
(703) 716-1191

MARKED-UP COPY OF AMENDED CLAIMS

13. (Amended) A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim
1 [any one of claims 1 to 12], wherein a thickness of the prism panel is constant or the
thickness of the prism panel is decreased or increased in a constant ratio to a width or height
direction.

VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) BY A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS UNDER 37 CFR 1.9(f) AND 1.27(d)

Applicant or Patentee: SON, JUNG YOUNG / SMIRNOV, VADIM V
 Serial or Patent Number: LEE, HYUK SOO
 Filed or Issued:
 Title: 3-DIMENTIONAL IMAGING SCREEN FOR MULTI-VIEWER

Docket #:
 Group Art Unit:
 Examiner:

I hereby declare that I am an official empowered to act on behalf of the nonprofit organization identified below:

Name of Organization:
 Address:

Type of Organization

- ☒ University or other institution of higher education.
- ☐ Tax exempt under Internal Revenue Service code (26 USC 501(a) and 501(c)(3)).
- ☐ Nonprofit scientific or educational under statute of state of the United States of America.
 Name of State: Statute:
- ☐ Would qualify as tax exempt under Internal Revenue Service code (26 USC 501(a) and 501(c)(3)) if located in the United States of America.
- ☐ Would qualify as nonprofit scientific or educational under statute of state of the United States of America if located in the United States of America. Name of State: Statute:

I hereby declare that the nonprofit organization identified above qualifies as a nonprofit organization as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(e) for purposes of paying reduced fees under section 41(a) or (b) of Title 35, United States Code with regard to the matter described in:

- ☐ The specification filed herewith, with the title as listed above.
- ☐ The patent application identified above.
- ☒ The PCT international patent application identified above.
- ☐ The patent number identified above.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the nonprofit organization with regard to the above identified invention.

If the rights held by the above identified nonprofit organization concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention must file separate verified statements averring to their status as small entities and that no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e). Each person, concern or organization having any rights in the invention is listed below:

- ☒ No such person, concern or organization.
- ☐ Each such person, concern or organization as listed below:

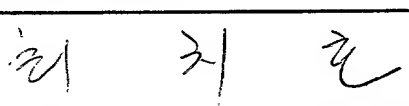
FULL NAME:	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Small Business Concern <input type="checkbox"/> NonProfit Organization
ADDRESS:	

FULL NAME:	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Small Business Concern <input type="checkbox"/> NonProfit Organization
ADDRESS:	

☐ See attached sheet for additional person(s) concern(s) or organization(s).

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate (37 CFR 1.28(b)).

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine, or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which the verified statement is directed.

Name and Title in Organization KOREA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	Date JANUARY 2, 2002
Address 39-1, HAWOLGLK-DONG, SUNGBUK-GU, SEOUL, 136-791 REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Signature 

7/1/92

3-DIMENTIONAL IMAGING SCREEN FOR MULTI-VIEWER**TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present invention relates to a 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer, and in particular to a 3-dimentional imaging screen for simultaneously watching a 3-dimentional image by multi-viewer without wearing glasses, in which the screen comprises a beam dividing prism corresponding to a pixel on screen, the beam dividing prism dividing an incident beam on the screen into a vertical and/or horizontal direction according to the shape thereof.

BACKGROUND ART

It has been studied about a display device with which viewers may watch a conventional 2-dimentional image, such as television image, like a 3-dimentional image. In order to watch the conventional 3-dimentional image, the viewers generally wear a pair of polarized glasses which make the 3-dimentional image, by using a visual timing difference, from the 2-dimentional images which were made by using a plurality of cameras when taking images for a television program or movie.

For an example, the US 4,559,556 discloses a system for viewing three dimensional images. The viewing system comprises a filter mat having two juxtaposed polarizing filters for placement over a television viewing screen or other rear surface projection device in substantial registry with two similarly juxtaposed and slightly different images of a common scene or subject. The polarizing filters are oriented on different axes to polarize the light from the two images on different axes. The viewer observes these polarized images through eyeglasses.

However, it has caused expenses and inconvenience according to the manufacturing the conventional 3-dimensional image and using glasses. In order to overcome the problems, there is developed a 3-dimensional image screen by a viewing zone recently, in which the 3-dimensional image screen by the viewing zone embodies the 3-dimensional image on the image incident screen itself, which enables a lot of viewer to watch the image without wearing the polarized glasses.

Preferably the viewing zone for displaying the 3-dimensional image should be generated as many as possible. For that reason, there is a method that a plurality of image incident devices are used as many as the viewing zones with use of such as a lenticular, a spherical reflective panel or a Fresnel lens for projecting the image. In addition, there is another method which uses a holographic screen for generating a plurality of viewing zones on a single screen.

The holographic screen uses a hologram serving as a kind of optical elements. When writing the hologram, the holographic screen writes several phases of an oriented object having different direction on one hologram by multi-exposing with moving position of a photosensitive panel or the object, or with moving the position of the photosensitive panel and with changing the object itself.

The method for generating a plurality of viewing zones with use of a lenticular, a spherical reflective panel or a Fresnel lens can be easily embodied for providing the 3-dimensional image but not good in efficiency. Particularly, though it can enlarge size of screen for expanding the size of the viewing zone, the lenticular screen is still inefficient in fact that only a few viewers can watch the screen in comparison with the size of the screen.

In detail, the method for expanding size of the viewing zone with use of the

lenticular screen may be achieved by enlarging the size of the lenticular lens and increasing the number of the images in different viewing directions. For example, assuming that a shoulder of a viewer has a width of about 40cm, the viewing zone requires at least 80cm width for two viewers to watch the 3-dimensional image at the same time. Assuming that a distance between eyes is 6.5cm, at least 13 images having different viewing directions are required in order to form the 80cm width viewing zones. Therefore, there is a technical limitation in that the number of the images having different viewing directions as well as the size of the projection lens should be continuously increased because the viewing zone size should be steadily increased by over 40cm in order to increase the number of viewers at the same time.

Accordingly, the method to expand the size of the viewing zone among various methods for multi-viewer is not efficient comparing with the method increasing the number of the viewing zones.

In addition, multi-exposure hologram using the holographic screen also has some problems in a screen brightness because the diffraction efficiency decreases in an inverse proportion to a root value of the number of the multi-exposure.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is designed to solve the above problems. Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a 3-dimensional imaging screen for multi-viewer which maintains a proper screen brightness on the single screen such that a plurality of viewers can watch the screen at the same time, and which configures the number of the viewing zones according to the number of the viewers.

The object of the present invention is accomplished by providing a

configuration of a screen, which can make the number of the viewing zone increased, resulting that the multi-viewer may watch the 3-dimentional image simultaneously.

The technical spirit of the present invention is achieved by using a prism panel together with a 3-dimentional image projection screen, in which the prism panel
5 consists of an 1-dimentional or 2-dimentional array of prism cells which can disperse a projected image to each direction determined by each pixel.

In other words, the 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer which projects an object on the screen such that viewers watch a 3-dimentional image, wherein the screen comprises a 3-dimentional image projection screen positioned to a direction
10 of an incident beam of the image, and a prism panel is formed with prism cell having a plurality of disperse surfaces of the incident beam on a rear surface of the 3-dimentional image projection screen, whereby the number of viewing zones is corresponding to the number of the disperse surfaces of the prism cell.

The prism panel is coupled to the rear surface of the 3-dimentional image
15 projection screen, and the 3-dimentional image projection screen has enough thickness not to generate an interference effect such as a moir_ interference pattern.

The prism panel is installed to the rear surface of the 3-dimentional image projection screen having a predetermined distance therebetween, and the distance between the 3-dimentional image projection screen and the prism panel is properly
20 spaced apart not to generate the interference effect such as a moir_ interference pattern.

The prism panel is formed and integrated to the rear surface of the 3-dimentional image projection screen in a emboss or engrave manner, and the 3-dimentional image projection screen has enough thickness not to generate the interference effect such as moir_ interference pattern.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the description of a preferable embodiment with reference to the
5 drawings, in which;

FIG. 1 is for showing a principle of forming a viewing zone of an image projection screen having characteristics of a spherical reflective panel,

FIG. 2 is for showing a principle of forming a viewing zone of an image projection screen having characteristics of a lens,

10 FIGs. 3A, 3B and 3C show configurations of prism panels in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 4 shows configurations of various types of prisms forming a prism panel of the present invention,

15 FIG. 5 shows a configuration of a 3-viewing zone prism panel according to another embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 6 shows a configuration of a 7-viewing zone prism panel according to still another embodiment of the present invention,

FIGs. 7A and 7B are for illustrating an embodiment of 3-dimentional image screen for multi-viewer of the present invention, and

20 FIG. 8 is for showing still another embodiment of 3-dimentional image screen for multi-viewer of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, configurations and operations of embodiments of the invention

will be described with the reference to the accompanying drawings in detail. First of all, for the best understanding of the present invention, there will be explained a principle for forming a viewing zone in the image projection system.

FIG. 1 is for showing how the viewing zone is formed in case of projecting an image on an image projection screen having characteristics of a spherical reflective mirror.

As shown in FIG. 1, the image displayed on an image display screen 2 of an image generating unit 1 is projected on the image projection screen 6 through a projection lens 3. The image 5 projected on the image projection screen 6 can be watched by viewers in an area, where an image of an egress opening unit 4 of the projection lens 3 is shown up by way of the image projection screen 6. The area where the image of the egress opening unit 4 of the projection lens 3 is shown is called a viewing zone.

FIG. 2 is for showing a principle how the viewing zone is formed in case of projecting image on an image projection screen having lens characteristics.

As shown in FIG. 2, a first object 10 and a second object 11 are shown as images 16, 17 of projection lens 12, 13 and egress opening units 14, 15 respectively onto an image projection screen 18. The image projection screen 18 forms the images of the egress opening units 14, 15 of the projection lens 12, 13 on a first viewing zone 19 and a second viewing zone 20.

FIG. 3A is for illustrating a configuration of a prism panel applied to a 3-dimensional image projection screen of the present invention.

FIG. 3B is for illustrating a reflection effect of an incident beam according to a configuration of a prism cell, in case that the prism cell is a reflective type.

FIG. 3C shows a configuration of a prism cell having a disperse surface of an incident beam corresponding to the number of required viewing zones.

As shown in FIG. 3A, the prism panel 30 of the present invention has an 1-dimensional or 2-dimentional arrangement in which the prism cells 31 are in contact
5 each other for dispersing the incident beam 32 to different directions.

As shown in FIG. 3B, when the prism cell 31 is in use of reflection, a surface
35 of the prism cell should be coated to reflect the incident beam completely. The
number of the disperse surfaces in the prism cell 31 is corresponding to the number of
the required viewing zones as shown in FIG. 3, and the surfaces are in contact each
10 other at a constant angle.

Referring to FIG. 3B, reflection and transmission characteristics of the incident
beam is explained now in either case that the prism cell is a reflective type and
transmitting type.

When the prism cell is a spherical reflective type, a front surface 36 of the
15 prism, or two disperse surfaces 38, 39 which are not parallel to the incident surface of
the beam are symmetric to a normal direction of the prism panel 30 and when an angle
therebetween is θ , the beam 34 on the paper plane incident at an angle α to the normal
direction 33 is reflected at an angle of $[180^\circ - \theta + \alpha]$ to the normal direction 33 on the
disperse surface 38 and is reflected at the angle of $[180^\circ - \theta - \alpha]$ on the disperse surface 39.
20 And the beam 34 is reflected at an α angle on the disperse surface 37 parallel to the
front surface 36 of the prism. Therefore, preferably, the angle θ should be as close as
 180° in order to remove the reflection effect generating between the disperse surfaces.

In addition, in case that the prism cell is a transmitting type, the surface 35 of
the prism cell 31 does not require the reflective coating. In that case, if the refractivity

of the prism cell is n , a transmitting angle of the incident beam to the disperse surface is $\sin^{-1}\{n \cos(\theta/2 - \alpha)\}$ in case of the disperse surface 38 of the FIG. 3b, and $\sin^{-1}\{n \cos(\theta/2 + \alpha)\}$ in case of the disperse surface 39 and $\sin^{-1}(n \sin \alpha)$ in case of the disperse surface 37. Accordingly, the position of each viewing zone can become closer or
5 farther in accordance with the angle θ .

In accordance with the reflecting or transmitting characteristics of the prism cell, positions of various directions and the number of the viewing zones which are required for forming the viewing zone of the 3-dimensional imaging screen for multi-viewer, may be determined.

FIG. 4 is for illustrating various types of prism cells applied to the 3-dimensional image screen for multi-viewer of the present invention.

When requiring the viewing zone to be positioned in a vertical or horizontal direction, the prism cells can be applied to have various embossing or engraving shapes according to the number of the viewing zones. In other words, when the number of the
15 viewing zones is 2, the prism cell has a triangle shape (a), when the number of the viewing zones is 3, the prism cell has a dove shape (b), when the number of the viewing zones is 4, the prism cell has a tetragonal type (d), when the number of the viewing zones is 5, the prism cell has a pentagonal type (d), _ and etc. The length of the prisms is at least the same as or longer than the height of the image projection screen. In
20 addition, it is preferred that the width of the prism cells is narrower than a width of one pixel which is projected on the image projection screen in case that the prism cell has 2-dimensional arrangement. It is the reason that the resolution thereof would be degraded when the width is larger than a single pixel size. However, the width and the number of the disperse surfaces should be selected to minimize the diffraction

phenomena because the viewing zone of each viewing point can be overlapped by the diffraction according to each disperse surface in case of multi-viewing zone image when a pitch or width of the disperse surface is too small.

Additionally, in case of requiring that the position of the viewing zone is to be
5 formed to vertical, horizontal and middle directions at the same time, the prism cell has types of a truncated triangular pyramid (e), a truncated tetragonal pyramid (f), a truncated pentagonal pyramid (g), a truncated hexagonal pyramid (h), and etc. having various embossing and engraving shapes according to the required number of viewing zones. In this case, the projection on the respective disperse surface should be applied
10 to have same area in order to maintain the same brightness of each viewing zone. And it is preferred that the width of the prism cell is smaller than a width of a single pixel of an image projected on the image projection screen in case that the prism cell has 2-dimensional arrangement. When the width is larger than a single pixel, the resolution is degraded. However, because, when a pitch or the width of the disperse surface is
15 too small, the viewing zones can be overlapped owing to a diffraction of each disperse surface in a multi-viewing case, the width and the number of the disperse surface should be selected to minimize the diffracting phenomena.

FIG. 5 shows an example in which the prism cell in an 1-dimensional arrangement has a 3-viewing zone prism panel according to another embodiment of the
20 present invention. By way of the prism panel 40 of FIG. 5, the prism cell 41 of a truncated triangular pyramid type having various embossing and engraving shapes has an 1-dimensional arrangement such that it is capable of generating the 3 viewing zone to a desired vertical or horizontal direction.

FIG. 6 shows an example in which the prism cell in a 2-dimensional

arrangement has a 7-viewing zone panel according to still another embodiment of the present invention. According to a prism panel 50 of FIG. 6, the prism cell 51 of a truncated hexagonal pyramid (h) type having various embossing and engraving shapes has a 2-dimensional arrangement in order to form 7-viewing zones in upper, lower, left, right and center directions which are determined by a relative positions of the disperse surfaces in the prism cell 51. In this case, the prism panel can be rotated to form the viewing zone to a desired direction. And an angle between the prism cells should be near to 180° in order not to cause the reflection effect therebetween.

Now, it will be explained about configurations and operations of embodiments of the 3-dimensional image screen for multi-viewer which employs a prism panel having prism cells applied to the 3-dimensional image screen for multi-viewer of the present invention, in detail.

FIGs. 7A and 7B show embodiments that the viewing zone is formed by a prism panel having a reflective coating and a 3-dimensional image screen for multi-viewer of the present invention.

The screen of the present invention shown in FIG. 7 comprises an object 60 to be projected, a projection lens 61 installed apart from the object 60 at a constant distance, an egress opening unit 62 installed adjacent to a projecting direction of the projection lens 61, a 3-dimensional image projection screen 64 for transmission installed opposite to and apart from the object 60 at a constant distance, and a prism panel 66 formed by prism cells 68 coupled to an even surface which is a rear surface of the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64.

The 3-dimensional image projection screen is made by a transparent material such as a flannel lens or a projective holographic screen. In addition, the prism cell 68

of the prism panel 66 is configured by arranging the prism cell having the truncated triangular pyramid (e) type for generating a 3-viewing zone in an 1-dimensional arrangement.

To describe an operation of generating a viewing zone on the screen of the present invention having the above configuration, a beam for the object 60 projected by the light source (not shown in figure) is focused and diffused through the projection lens 61 and the egress opening unit 62 and then projected as an image on the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64. The beam providing the projected image 63 on the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64 is reflective by the disperse surfaces 69, 70, 71 of the respective prism cell 68 of the prism panel 66 coupled to the rear of the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64, then is dispersed to 3 other directions in order to form an image of the egress opening 62, or the viewing zone, in a position of the projection lens 61. In this case, the first viewing zone 72 is form by the disperse surface 71 of the prism cell 68, the second viewing zone 73 is formed by the disperse surface 69, and the third viewing zone 74 is formed by the disperse surface 70.

In order to move a position of the viewing zone in this case, a thickness of the prism panel 66 is not constant, but can be decreased or increased to a width or height direction. In other words, the position of the viewing zone is moved proportional to a change of thickness of the prism panel.

In addition, the prism panel 66 is coupled to the even rear surface of the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64 of the 3-dimensional image screen for multi-viewer in order to form the above viewing zone, referring to FIG. 7a. It is not concerned that the screen 64 may be coupled to an even surface of the prism panel 66 or to a surface of the prism panel having the embossing and engraving shapes. It is the

reason that the surface having the embossing and engraving shapes of the prism cell has a reflective coating formed on a surface thereof, in case of reflective type.

Additionally, it is possible to form the prism cell on the even rear surface of the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64 by embossing or engraving the even rear
5 surface. In this case, the thickness of the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64 should be enough not to have the moir_ interference pattern.

The 3-dimensional image projection screen 64 and the prism panel 66 may be contacted each other or be apart from each other having a constant distance. When requiring the constant distance between the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64
10 and the prism panel 66, the distance should be adjusted properly not to have an interference effect such as moir_ interference pattern which may be generated on the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64 by the reflective beam of the disperse surface of the prism cell according to the configuration of the 3-dimensional image projection screen 64.

15 FIG. 8 is for illustrating how the viewing zone is generated by the configuration of the 3-dimensional image screen for multi-viewer when the screen is a transmitting type.

Referring to FIG. 8, the screen comprises an object 80 to be projected, a projection lens 81 installed apart from the object 80 at a constant distance, an egress
20 opening unit 82 installed adjacent to a projecting direction of the projection lens 81, a 3-dimensional image projection screen 84 installed apart from the object 80 at a constant distance, and a prism panel 85 formed by a transmitting prism cell coupled to a rear surface of the 3-dimensional image projection screen 84.

The type, configuration and coupling state of the 3-dimensional image

projection screen 84 and the prism panel 85 are identical to those in FIGs. 7A and 7B. However, it is different only in this point not to form a reflective coating on the surface of the prism cell such that the prism cell serves in a transmitting type.

Accordingly, the viewing zones are formed at an opposite position to the
5 projection lens 81 by the projection screen of the present invention. That is, it can be seen that the first viewing zone 86, the second viewing zone 87, and the third viewing zone 88 are created at a position constant apart from the prism panel in a predetermined distance.

As described above, by coupling the 3-dimensional image screen, comprised by
10 the flannel lens or the projective holographic screen and various types of the prism cells, on the prism panel having the 1-dimensional or 2-dimensional arrangement, the present invention provides an advantage that the number of viewing zones and the location can be formed according to the prism cell, as desired. And also, according to the screen of the present invention, it may be efficient that the multi-viewer may watch the image on
15 the single screen without any damage of the resolution of the display by configuring the size of the disperse surface of the prism cell after determining and adjusting relationship with the size of the single pixel of the image.

The present invention is not limited to the specifically disclosed embodiments, and variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the
20 present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer which projects an object on the screen such that viewers watch a 3-dimentional image, the screen
5 comprising:

a 3-dimentional image projection screen positioned to a direction of an incident beam of the image, and

a prism panel formed with prism cell having a plurality of disperse surfaces of the incident beam on a rear surface of the 3-dimentional image projection screen,

10 whereby the number of viewing zones is corresponding to the number of the disperse surfaces of the prism cell.

2. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the prism panel is coupled to the rear surface of the 3-dimentional image
15 projection screen, and the 3-dimentional image projection screen has enough thickness not to generate an interference effect such as a moir_ interference pattern.

3. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the prism panel is installed to the rear surface of the 3-dimentional image
20 projection screen having a predetermined distance therebetween, and the distance between the 3-dimentional image projection screen and the prism panel is properly spaced apart not to generate the interference effect such as a moir_ interference pattern.

4. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim

1, wherein the prism panel is formed and integrated to the rear surface of the 2-dimensional image projection screen in a emboss or engrave manner, and the 3-dimensional image projection screen has enough thickness not to generate the interference effect such as moir_ interference pattern.

5

5. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the prism panel is configured by that the prism cell of which a size is corresponding to a size of one pixel of the projected image on the 3-dimensional image projection screen is formed in an emboss or engrave manner in an 1-dimentional arrangement.

10

6. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 5, wherein a height of the prism cell is equal to or higher than a height of the 3-dimensional image projection screen, and a width of the prism cell is equal to or narrower than a width of one pixel of the projected image on the 3-dimensional image projection screen.

15

7. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 5, wherein the width of the prism cell is wider than the width of the pixel of the projected image on the 3-dimensional image projection screen.

20

8. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 5, wherein the prism cell is configured into one of a triangular prism, a dove prism, a tetragonal prism, a pentagonal prism, a hexagonal prism, etc., according to the number

of required viewing zones.

9. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the prism panel is configured by that the prism cell of which a size is
5 corresponding to a size of one pixel of the projected image on the 3-dimentional image projection screen is formed in an emboss or engrave manner in a 2-dimentional arrangement.

10. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim
10 9, wherein a sectional area of the prism cell is equal to or smaller than area of the pixel of the projected image on the 3-dimentional image projection screen.

11. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim
15 9, wherein a sectional area of the prism cell is greater than area of the pixel of the projected image on the 3-dimentional image projection screen.

12. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim
20 9, wherein the prism cell is configured into one of a triangular prism, a tetragonal prism, a pentagonal prism, a hexagonal prism, etc., according to the number of required viewing zones.

13. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein a thickness of the prism panel is constant or the thickness of the prism panel is decreased or increased in a constant ratio to a width or height

direction.

14. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 13, wherein the prism cell has a reflective coating formed on a surface thereof.

5

15. A 3-dimentional imaging screen for multi-viewer as claimed in claim 14, wherein an angle between the disperse surfaces in prism cell is near to 180 degrees.

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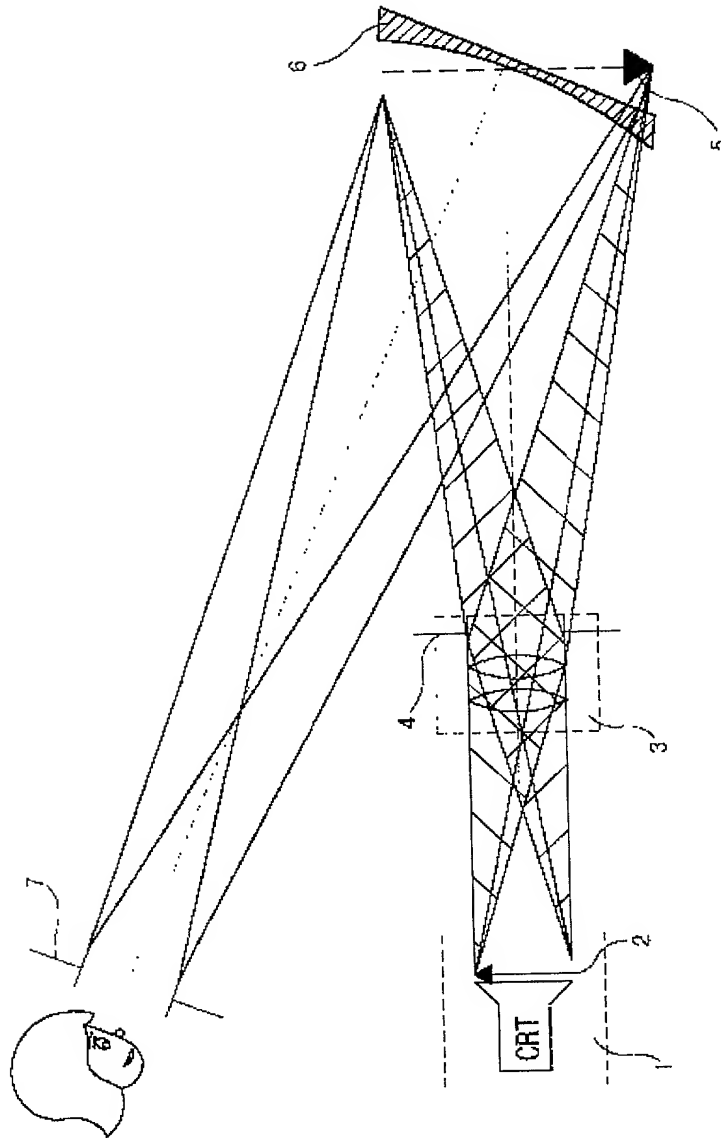


FIG. 1

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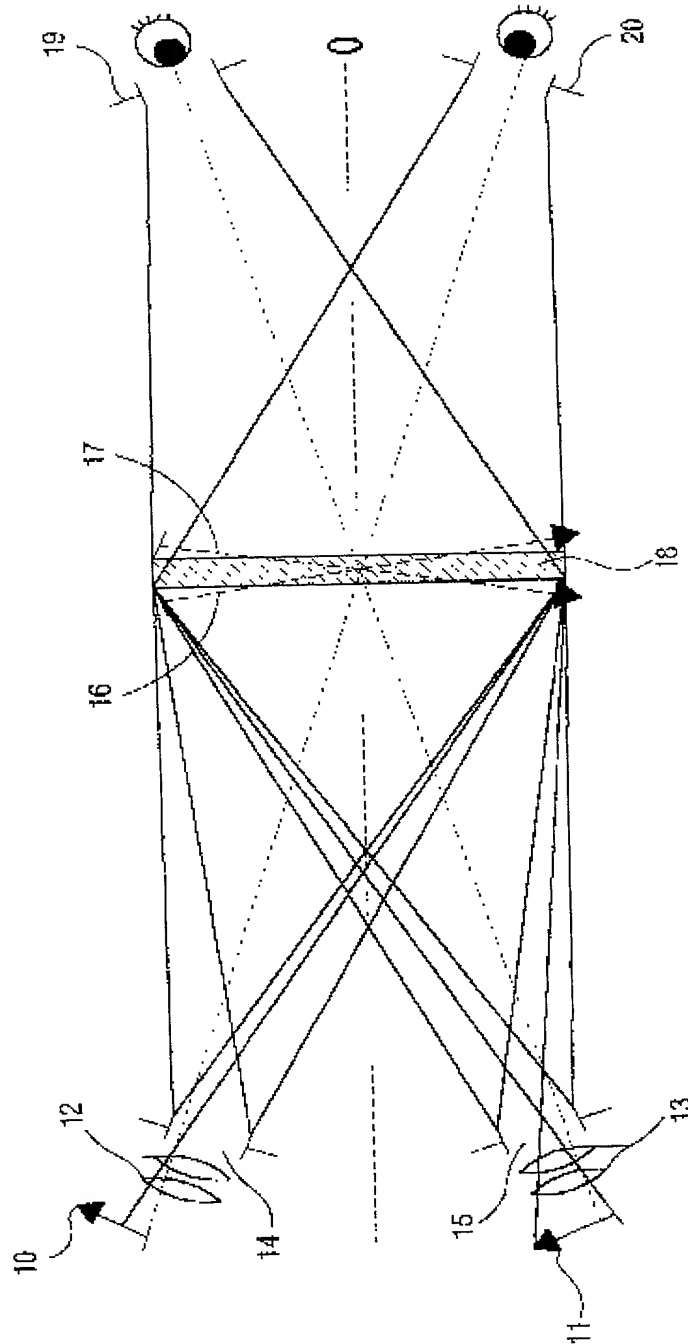


FIG. 2

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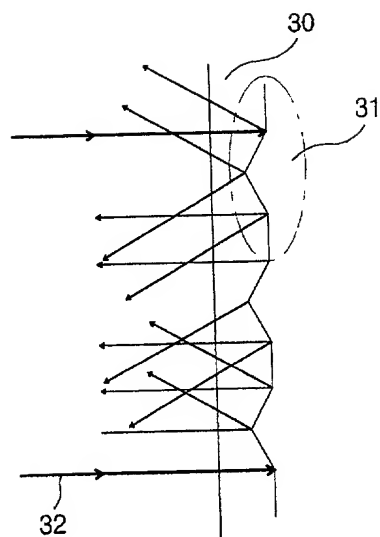


FIG. 3A

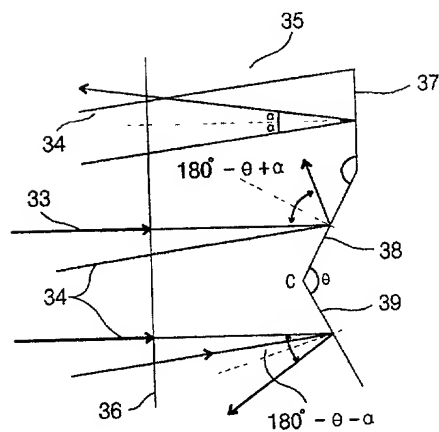


FIG. 3B

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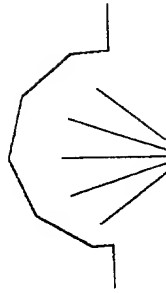


FIG. 3C



(a)



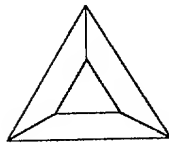
(b)



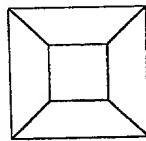
(c)



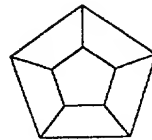
(d)



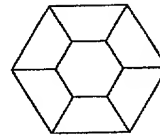
(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)

FIG. 4

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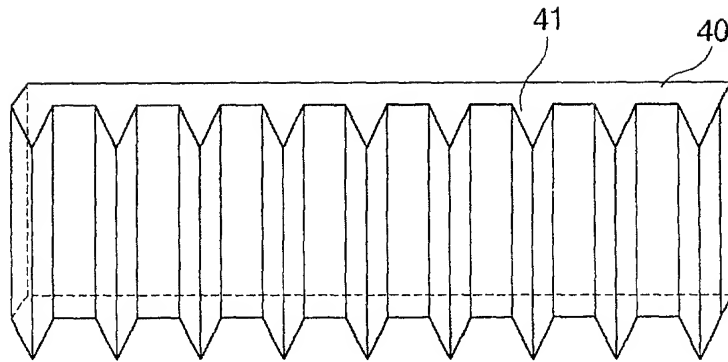


FIG. 5

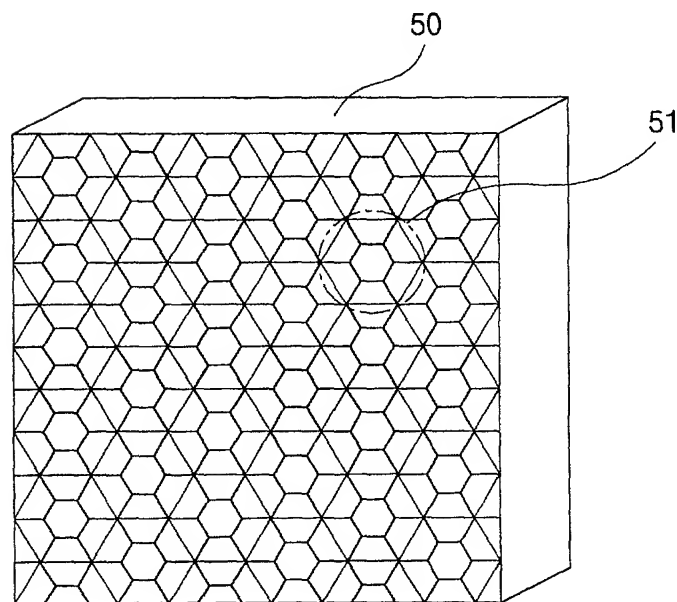


FIG. 6

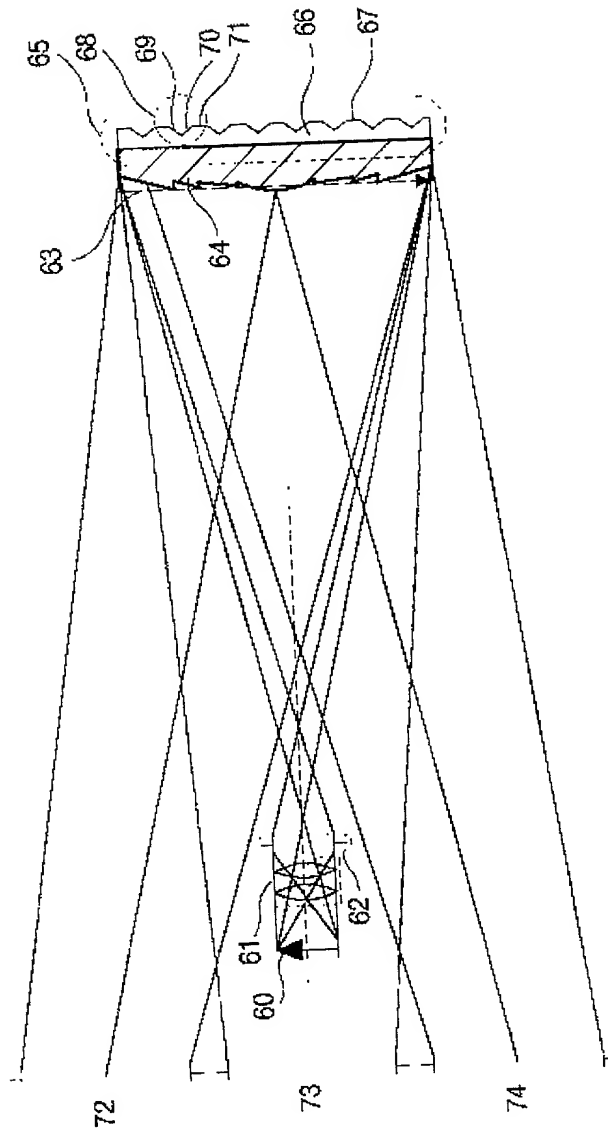


FIG. 7A

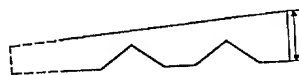


FIG. 7B

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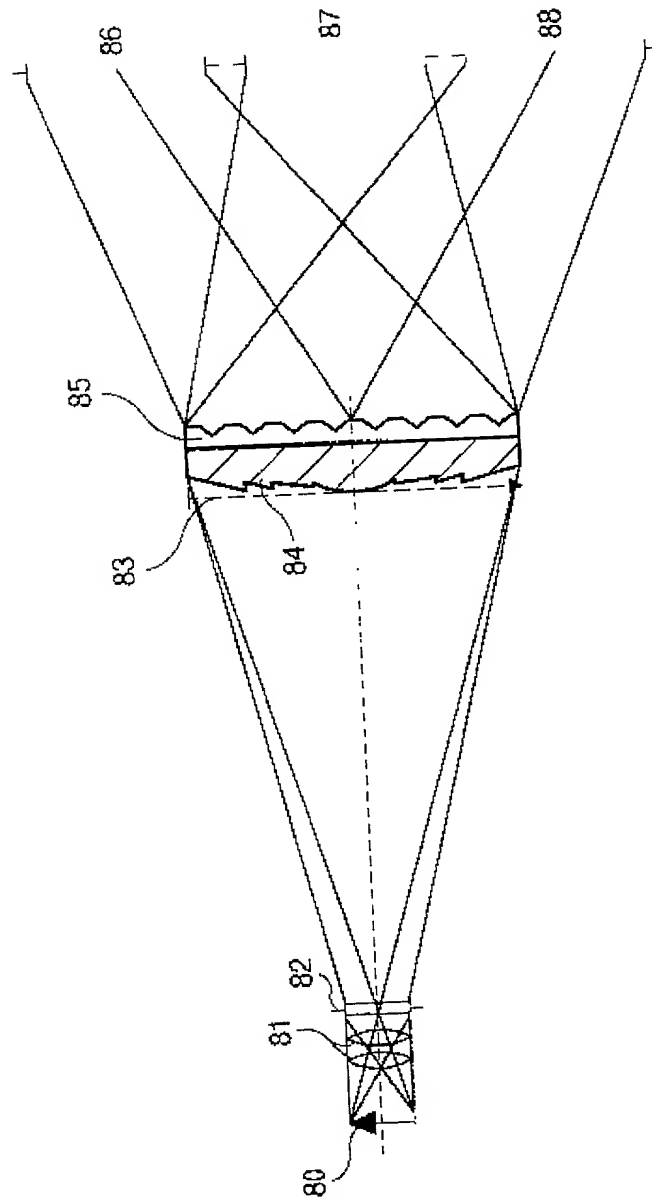


FIG. 8

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Utility or Design Patent Application English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

3-Dimensional Imaging Screen for Multi-viewer ✓

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

was filed on _____ as

United States Application Number _____
and was amended on _____ (if applicable) or.

PCT International Application Number _____
and was amended on _____ (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119 (a-d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below. I have also identified below, by checking the ANo box, any foreign application for patent or inventors certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Priority Claimed

(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No
1999-28253 ✓	Korea ✓	13/07/1999 ✓	X	
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No

(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No

Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Number)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(Number)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(Number)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)

Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s), or §365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

(Application No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application No.)

(Filing Date)

(Status)
(patented, pending, abandoned)

Additional U.S. or international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

The undersigned hereby authorizes the U.S. attorney or agent named herein to accept and follow instructions from either his foreign patent agent or corporate representative, if any, as to any action to be taken in the Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. attorney or agent and the undersigned. In the event of a change in the persons from whom instructions may be taken, the U.S. attorney or agent named herein will be so notified by the undersigned.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the attorney(s) and/or agent(s) associated with the Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to that Customer Number:

CUSTOMER NUMBER 7055

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